New York: FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. At Large: FULLIAM C. BRYANT, JAMES O. FUTRAM.

Districts: 17...ABIJAH BRCKWITH. L. Sonn A. Ring. 2. EDWARDS W. FIRE. 18. . HENRY CHURCHILL 19. JAMES R. ALLAHEN. B. ANDREW CARRIGAN. S. SECTION ON BAUFBANN. 21. SHERMAN D. PHF C. PENDERICK KAPP. 7. WARRINGTON SEITH. 23...HIRAN D 24. Jan ... WAY. WILLIAM A. DARLING. 2. WILLIAM H. ROBBETSON. WILLIAM VAN MARTER. D. Grouen M. GRIER. J. JOHN E. SERLEY. D. Repos H. King. B. Jacob B. Campunt B. Jacob H CON. B. N. F. CAN ETUR. 28. JAMES S. WADSWORTH. 29. ELRA M. PARSONS. 20. CRARLES C. PARKER. 21. ELISHA S. WEALEN. SON BRELDON. 22. John Greiner, Jy. MRRET S. HALE. 83. JAMES PARKER.

A NOTICE TO POLICEMEN. POLICE No. 413 BROOME STREET, COR. ELM.

OPPICE OF SUPERINTENT ART OF POLICE, 1
NEW YOTER, No. 3, 1869.

General Order No. 240. CAIT. —, Precinct —: You will notify your command that, by a recolution of the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, each member of it will be a titled PRESONALLY to the reward of One Hundred Dollers offered by his Honor the Mayer in his preciamation of Oct. 13, 1960, for the arrests ha may make of persons who vote or attempt to vote illegally at the Election on the 6th instant. JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.

ORIGINAL BRECKINRIDGE TICKET. The following is the original Brechinridge ticket, which ha been supplanted by the Fusion ticket:

For Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States: GIDEON J. TUCKER, HENRY S. RANDALL John H. Brower, Daniel D. Miller, Joseph Lee, Thomas B. Mitchell, Josiah W. Brown, John H. Gould, David Wager, Charles Francis. Jacob A. Westervelt, George Burr Jan es N. Baker. Bernard Kelly, William M. McIntire, Wooster Sherman, John L. Cook, Stephen P. Russell, Alexander Thompson, Aaron Ward. Hudson Webb George N. Clark, John Haggerty, William S. Hubbell, George Beach, Henry Snyder, George Van Santvoord, Matthew Rigny, Harry Wilbur, Hwam Perry, Richard D. Davis, John T. Marray, Walter H. Payne, Albert I Oscar F. Dickinson. Albert H. Tracy.

ORIGINAL DOUGLAS TICKET. The following is the original Douglas ticket, which has bee supplemed by the Fusion ticket: For Electors of President and Vice-Presi-dent of the United States:

REUBEN H. WALWORTH, HEMAN J. REDFIELD, David C. Judson, Selah B. Strong, Charles H. Collins, Charles Goodyear, George C. Clyde, Francis R. Tillou. Elijah F. Purdy, Edward Huntington, Oswald Ottendorfer. Ambrose S. Higgins. J. Depeyster Ogden, Lucius B. Crocker, Pierson Mundy, John M. Strong, John Anderson. Edward Haight Edwin M. Anderson. Daniel B. St. John, James M. Pulver, Elisha B. Strong, Miles Finch, Charles H. Carroll, William Kent. Addison Gardiner, Martin Springer, John B. Skinner, jr., Isaiah Blood, Lorenzo Burrows, William Williams, Henry H. Ross. Stephen D. Caldwell.

THE FUSION TICKET.

Below we give a classification of the thirty-five State Electors, who, up to the present writing, appear upon the ticket of the Fasionists. It will be seen that there are eighteen Douglas men, ten Bell men, and seven Breckinridge men: BRECKINRIDGE ELECTORS.

Groene C. Bronson New York.
William A. Kobbe New-York.
William B. Duncan New-York. John H. Brower ... William Kent Dutchess. James Kidd.......Albany.
Henry H. Ross......Essex. John MunnOneida James M. Pulser Ontario.

Miles H. Finch. Tempkins.

Charles H. Carrell. Steuben. Lorenzo Burrows Orleans.

DOUGLAS ELECTORS.

Heman J. Redfield Genesce.

Selah B. Strong Kings.

Elijah F. Purdy New-York. Eiseha B. Strong Greene.

Martin Springer Renselaer.

Issiah Biood Saratoga.

David C. Judson St. La wren Charles Goodysar Scholarles
George C. Clyde Otsego.

Ambrose S. Higgins Cortland.

Lacius B. Crocker Oswego.

Jefferson Mundy Jefferson.

John M. Stong Omondaga.

Edwin M. Anderson Wayne. Addison Gardiner. Mouroe.

John B. Skinner, 2d. Wyoming

NEW-YORK CITY AND COUNTY CANDIDATES. Republican. Mezart. Tummany. Supm. Ct. B. W. Bonney, G. G. Barnard, G. G. Barnard, St.pr. Ct... Is's W. White, F. A. Tallmage, M. Ulshoeffer, Recorder...T. B. Van Buren, A. D. Russell, J. T. Hoffman, J. H. McCunn, J. H. McCunn, E. C. West, Ed. C. West, City Judge J. Sedgwick, Surrogate. .D. R. Jaques, Register. ...J. Keyser, Register....J. Keyser, James Lynch, M. T. Brennan, Bupervisor. W. R. Stewart. C.Schwarzwasider, Smith Ely, jr. CONGRESSIONAL.

III. Amer J. Williamson. Ben. Wood. John Y. Savan Jaz. E. Kerrigan Michael Tuomey IV .. John Commerford. VI. Fred'k A. Conkling. VII. Augustus F. Dow. VIII. Abram Wakemen. Ellish Ward. L. C. Delaplaine. L. C. Delaplaine

VIL . John W. Latson. VIII. . Bryan McCahill. Die. Republican Mozart. James Hays, William Walsh 2. Irs H. Totbill. Wm. Walsh, Wm. H. Gilson, 4. Lewis Hopps,

C. B. Woodruff, J. Woodworth Wm. McCauley, W. J. Kinney, Charles Blauvelt, George B. Hall Sam'l T. Webster, S. T. Webster, 5. John J. Shaw, 8. E. A. Frezer, 7. J. Wilson Green, John Riley, James Nash, Gear H.Bogart, J. M. Davies, Daniel Young, 8. Andrew Craft,

John Caffrey, J. D. McGregor L. F. Cozzens, David Crawtord 9. Heratio N. Sherwood, 10. Robert B. Boyd. 11 | John Hooper, Cummings H. Tacker, 12. John Lambrecht, Wm. McConkey, John Hardy, G. J. Campbell, Andrew Smith, 13. C. E. Birdsall. Thos. Higgins, Alex. Ward, Thee. B. Voorhies, R. C. Hutchings, 14. Jesse Fonda. Geo. W. Varian, Geo. W. Varian Crandall Rich, H. Arcularius, 15. Edward C. Johnson,

17. John P. Cumming.

S. P. Ingraham, J. J. Jones,
The Breckinridge candidates are: 1st Dist. Jacob L. Smith;
2. Dardel Leamy, John Cavanaugh; 3. Michael W. Burns; 4.
Thos. Montgomery, William O'Shea; 8. Joseph R. Dunn, Lawrence A. Hill; 9. Chus. H. Lines; 10. John Bailey, jr.; 14. Edward Murray; 16. Francis J. McDonough.
The Union candidates are: 3d Dist. Wm. Myers; 8. Andrew Lewis; 9. John M. Rausey; 15. George B. King; 14. Theo. B. Voorhies; 16. Law. R. Kerr.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

The returns of registration for 210 Election Districts

the 2d ejectict of the Fifth Ward, the 100 destrict of the Four centh Ward, the 6 h and 10th di stricts of the Seventeenth Ward and the 4th, 7th and 4 11th districte of the Twentieth Wa d-7 districts. The total of the of the Twentieth Wa de relation The total of 210 detricts given below is 11.600. ward Dist. Re mi'd Voters about 120 000 Potal. Triel. 2565 XIV. Total. XV. 1 3435 .3787 Total. Total. Total 10.352 Total 428 XVIII. 1.

which makes the list complete, with the exe-

XIX. Total Total .. Total Total..... XXII. Total. Total.

THE VOICE OF HENRY CLAY. The following important letter from Thomas H. Clay, son of the revered patriot Henry Clay, was received by a gentleman in this city yesterday:

XIL 1

XIII. 1.

MANSFIELD, Nov. 1, 1860. MY DEAR SIR: I think you will find that you are mistaken in supposing that Mr. Bell is daily losing ground in the Southern States, and that Mr. Breckinelection on Tuesday next, from all the information we have received, will demonstrate that a large maj rity of the Southern States are for Bell, and utterly opposed

to the candidate of the Diannionists and Secessionists. If we are correctly informed the States of Kentneky. Tennessee, Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, Missouri, and Louisiana are certain for Bell. Alabama and Florida are considered doubtful: Georgia, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Delaware are certain for Breckis ridge, to which add South Carolina. Bell's majorities will be large, while those States which will go for Breckinridge will be carried but by meager majorities. But the election is so near at hand that it is folly now to speculate on the result. I am free to admit to you that if Mr. Lincoln carries the State of New-York on Tuesday, he will be elected the next President of the

United States. It is very clear to my mind that the election of Mr. Lincoln would furnish no reasonable pretext upon which to base an attempt to dissolve the Union: and you are correct when you say that a very large ma-

arrive at the same conclusion.

I have never done injustice to Mr. Lincoln. As Pres ident of the United States, I have no doubt but that his administration would be a national one, and that he would throw aside the extremists on the subject of Slavery. That the continued agitation on the subject of Slavery would still be persisted in by demagogues at the South and fanatics at the North for their own vile purposes, cannot be doubted. His administration must necessarily be hampered and embarraseed by the majorities opposed to him in the coordinate branches of the Government. These majorities in the Senate and House of Representatives ought, however, to give fall assurance to the South that nothing contrary to its constitutional rights would be attempted.

We have confidence in the integrity and talents of Mr. Lincoln to carry his administration successfully through. As a Southern conservaive, I desired, for reasons before expressed to you, the election of John Bell. I deprecate at all times the success of the Democratic party, whether it be the election of the candidate of the Squatter Sovereigns, or the candidate

of the Democrats and Secsecionists.

Mr. Lincoln's antecedents (his being an Old-Line Whig and friend of my father's) have reassured me, should be be elected our next President

Severe domestic afflictions have in a great measure prevented me from taking an active part in the canvass. I feel myself peculiarly unfitted for mixing among the masses.

I thank my friends and those of my father for the kind interest which you say they take in my fortunes. I have never been a seeker of office or place.

Truly, your friend,

THOS. H. CLAY. Truly, your friend, Joun B. FRY, esq.

REPUBLICANISM IN MARYLAND.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2, 1860. I hope you have received my letter of yesterday, mailed when on my way to our Republican mass meeting at the Front-street Theater. This is a spacious building, though not large enough to hold all the Republicans of this city, yet it was thought that it would hold as many as would be likely to venture on the perils of this demonstration. The uncertainty of the weather, and, perhaps, prudential considerations, may in the city have been made at the County Clerk's Office, have had influence with the Committee of arrange-

ments in choosing this sheller, rather than the open air. But, what ver their motives may have been, the result has certainly justified their choice, for a more enraged and ourrageous crowd has never before disgraced humanity then that which surrounded us, and made the night hideons with their fiendish shricks and howle. We had engaged several speakers, some from other S ates, and while the older men were engaged to organizing and preparing for the evening, our With Awakes formed on Holiday and puraded through and able booled wen. That they are brave, we know; but you of the Free North can hardly realize by much they dared, and what they encountered on the way.

E Shillalabe, brickbats but eggs, and wo see tanguage were bestowed upon them with such vanes as more but the Locofoco minions of Slavery can feel. The brave fellows hore themselves man feels the theoter, thengh braied and bleeding, they would at once have grappled with such of our for a as had found their way within, if they could but have obtained the consent of the pehoe for this purpose. But this was withheld, wilely pethaps, for the contest would without have been desperate. And whatever may be said of the conduct of the pehoe of, to this time, they now made a mistake in not clearing the house at once of the noisy intracers, for they he're whirls such insuft and abase on the speakers as can only issue from the fullest Licofoco throats. But after awhile the police appeared at the doors of the, gallery, and at once, as if by magic—probably it was prearranged with some of the stars of kindred feelby, g—the fool-monthed dodged on', down S ater, and while the older men were engaged in orat the doors of the gallery, and at once, as if by magic — probably it was prearranged with some of the stars of kindred facily.g—the fool-monthed dodged out, down states, and crowded in among the Republicans and their friends surrouncing the parquette, and there commerced hissing and howling, while the police were engaged in clearing the gallery of the Republicans.

And after this brave lest, and resting a while, they went through with a similar performance below, first allowing the disturbers to dodge, and then they rudely hustled out the Republicans. ladies and all, but a part

hustled out the Republicans, ladies and all, but a part of the Wide-Awakes and those on the platform with the epeakers. Thus, after a few remarks and sojourn mert, ended our first mass meeting in Bultimore. But it is not to be our last. It may cost us much, but not

too much for heaven-born liberty.

A few of the riot-re were arrested and this morning fined \$1 ard costs for disorderly conduct, and those who were not able to pay this snot were sent to jail. But they will be out before election.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4, 1860. The Republicane in this State are increasing in numbers and vigor. By the efforts of an organization which has existed since Col. Fremont was our caudidate, the Republicans have grown from what was called in Congress last Winter a Corporal's Guard, nutil they have become an efficient minerity of the voters of the State.

An exhibition of their increasing condition, was made in the first of the present month, by a parade of the Wide-Anakes, and a mass meeting at the Frontstreet Theater. The Wide-Awakes marched in a torchlight procession, through many of the p incipal streets of the city, from their readquarters to the Pacater, where was assembled a large collection of their friends, many of whom were ladies. This city, which has been so notorious for some time past, for the violence shown by opposing political parties, one toward another, was the place of another demonstration of insult and violence against the Republicans. Scarcely had the procession formed and begun to march, when they were attacked by a crowd in the streets, which as-sulted them with bricks and other missiles. Some of the Marshale were very much lejured. This was con-tinued throughout the whole routs. The brave and order-loving Republicans submitted to this lesult and order-loving Republicans submitted to this iosult and violence, with all ever once being provoked to retailate upon their assailants. The police made a feeble effort to stop this disgraceful conduct, and arrested some of those engaged to harling bricks and stones upon the procession. The names of those arrested, show to what political party they belong. One of the persons was an individual who was a prominent member of the Dimocratic Convention of this city. From all that transpired, both in the streets and in the Theater, it is abundantly evident, that those who have beretofore so biterly complained of the violence of the clube of the American party, are not only really and willing, but earnessly desire a favorable opportunity to seal the Republicans, because it is supposed that the latter are not in sufficient no abors to protest themselves; thus exhibiting what has for more than 25 years been the character of the Democratic party, to make nee of extreme violence to their political opponents. The reaction of this upon the Democrats, when ner ts. The reaction of this upon the Democrats, wo the Americans got to be the majority here, was declared by them to be such a degree of injustice as to call for the sympathy and assistance of the whole county. But the events of last Flursday have shown county. But the events of last Thursday have shown that the Democrats are ready to renew their acts of violence upon their opp neuts. The Republicans are threstened with not being allowed to cast their ballots on Tuesday. We shall see whether the new putter, which is not nominally, but virtually Democratic, will

accord to the Republicans the rights of citizens.

The meeting at the theater was organised by calling Cal W. E. Coale to the chair, and appointing Charles Carroll McTarech as the first Vice-President.

Mr. Coale then invoduced F. S. Erans to the meeting, who addressed it for some time, and then gave way to the Hon. E. J. Morris of Philadelphia. During the retarks of Mr. Evans there began to be manifested indications of disorder, which were increased to so great an extent as to oblige Mr. Morris to discontinue appaking. This disorder was premediated, and arranged by those who made it. They came there for the purpose of breaking up the meeting. The noise and confusion were made a like both by the Democrate accord to the Republicans the rights of citizens. spans g. This disorder was presided at ac, and arranged by those who made it. They came there for the purpose of breaking up the meeting. The noise and confusion were made a ike bo h by the Democrats and the partisans of Bell and Everett. One of the Vice-Presidents of the Bell and Everett meeting, held the same evening, was known to be engaged among the foremost at the theater in making the disturbance. The police was then called upon, who cleared the house of the disturbers: after which the speaking was house of the disturbers: after which the speaking was continued until the adjournment. This was the first attempt to hold a mass meeting of the Republicans in this city. Their opponents, the Democrats and Bell men determined to break it up, but did not succeed. The Republicans here stand upon a firmer basis than before. They have vindicated their principles, they have, by the violence manifested toward them, added greatly to their numbers, they have laid the foundation of a party which will eventually become the majority in the State.

OLD SUFFOLK-LUTHER C. CARTER. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Nov. 3, 1860. We have just closed the speech making part of our Republican labors, by a protracted meeting, which for two successive nights has crowded our new and commodious village hall. On Thursday night the masses were drawn out by the announcement that the Hon. Luther C. Carter, our nominee for Congress, would be present. He did not, owing to a misunderstanding, appear: but the meeting was organized and kept wideawake for three hours by speeches from C. D. Stuart and H. P. Crozier, who got directly at the milk in the cocoanut, and made a rousing impression. Mr. Stuart met the charges that the Republican party is sectional; met the charges that the Republican party is sectional; has but one idea to wit: "Nigger," and attended to Churchill Cambreling's regrets that the Republicans should have nominated both their candidates from "one section only" of the Union, by showing that in 1828 Mr. C. voted for Jackson and Calhonn, and in 1848 for Van Buren and Adams, two distinct tickets, each drawn from "one section only." Mr. S. furtner showed that the Buffalo Playform, which Cambreling supported, was more radied in defence of the Freedom of the Territories than that laid down by the Republicans at Chicago. Mr. Crozier followed with a clorious cans at Chicago. Mr. Crozier followed with a glorious speech, identifying the creed and purposes of the Re-publicans with the principles and doctrines of Jeffer-

son.

Friday night the hall was crowded again to see and hear the Hon. Luther C. Carter, who was present, and whose presence excited the liveliest interest. After a capital speech by Mr. James C. Carter of your city (no relation to the Hon. L. C Carter, however), the city (no relation to the Hon. L. C Carter, however), the Hon. Lutter C. andressed the meeting, giving a brief history of the course of parties in Congress since his advent there, and showing for himself and the Republicans a clean record. Mr. C. made a most excellent impression upon all who saw and heard him, and we

impression upon all who saw and heard him, and we shall, I trust, rediect him, in spite of the single Drydoods nominee thrust upon the Suffolk Democracy-although Mr. Edward H. Smith is, as some of his friends assert, "of the pure Suffolk breed," and, therefore, eminently fitted to represent the dirt rooting and dirt-cating motley called the Fusion party.

Our County Committee has sent out only ballots ogainst negro suffrage, but we shall see that this Assembly District has the other sort also, in order that practical Christian voters may have a chance to uphold the Goldon Rule on this great question. If the eyes of Fusion aren't "sort "already, they will be, I reckon, by Tuesday night next. Every man to his post! and let every friend of Freedom do his duty, and a glorious victory will be ours.

Refunction. victory will be ours.

MÔNROE COUNTY. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: A few days since a furious Democrat from your city was here, and in conversations gave out that there would be terrible work there on election day; that thousands of "Regulators," " Roughs," &c., were to be sold to do their worst, vote often and in different dis gine; and that the Dry Goods partisans were to star hy them in any extremity, and protect them from consistent no matter what their crimes! He dee! and that this should be done in New-York, Brook-

dec' ared that this should be done in New-York, Brookly and the river countie.

Of course, you may know much more of this than I
the beard; but, lest you have not, I write with permission to use the face as you deem best.

Everything I hear from contiguous regions is highly
recoursging. If there is no profuse use of money
against us, we shall go ever 3,000. If there is, we
may fall a little below.

Socketer, Nov. 3, 1960.

Hockester, Nov. 3, 1860. LOOK OUT FOR BOGUS VOTERS IN NEW-YORK CITY!

Correspondence of The S. Y. Tribune. Harryord, Conn., Nov. 3, 1860. A deep game is being played in your city by the Democrats, and probably throughout your State, by having names registered on which others than the indi viduals learing the names will vote! This we in the provincial places about New-York already are aware of. For instance, a Democrat who resides near here was taken to a registry room in New-York to give his name for the registry. He at first treated the matter as a joke, but, when he found that his Democratic friend, who resided in New-York, persisted upon his giving his name, and took him into a room where the registry list was being made out, he utterly refused, as he had not progressed far enough in "Democratic principles" to be a party to such a fraud. He insisted that his name was registered in Connecticut, and that he was going home by a camer that night (Thursday). His New York friend told him that made no difference, for he would furnish the man to vote on his name. This has been openly mentioned by the Democrat, who has returned hither. Put your Wide-Awakes and Committees on the track of such villainies.

THE STRUGGLE IN THE STATE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
TROY, Nov. 2, 1860. There is no change in assurances we have from all parts of the State, except for the better. The Dry Goods mission is a failure. The panic proves a failure. Fasion is a disgust. The importation of Disunion orators was a bad speculation. The Corruption Fund has been absorbed among the Fusion fraternity. Your modern Joshuas, who were asking the sun of freedom to stand stall, we lie they might come out and fight the battle of Dry Goods, will fail, if they have not already battle of Dry Goods, will fail, if they have not already failed. The heart of the interior beats more soundly than ever. "The merchandise of gold and silver, and precious stones, and of pearis and fine linen, and purple, and sike, and scarlet," by which your princes accumulate their mil ions, are paid for out of the products of the soil and the shop. S., if they come out to lead the people of the interior to their political duty, they may find themselves sent back to their business, when it not retter man.

when it not better men.

Beyond the disputable Congressional Districts in the Valley of the Hudson, there is very little contest in the Valley of the Hadson, there is very little contest in the Siste. Our general majority, therefore, may just as well reach a hundred as well as fifty thousand. A careful canvase shows even a larger figure than the latter, and acthing but a deficient vote in our strougholds will make the result any less. The residue of the contest is for the control of Congress. Our opponents want no more Kanses and Covode Committees. There is no large for them in a large future if the congruings. is no hope for them in a long future, if the corruptions of the Government are investigated and exposed. Hence the concentration of the opposing forces of the Union upon this particular section. But it will be in vain. We shall gain rather than lose, even in this di-

vain. We shall gain rather than loss, even in this direction, unless we altegether misjadge the determination and invulnerableness of the people.

On one point, however, let our friends be everywhere admonished. The heavy sums of money raised
at the South, and in your city, have been employed in
procuring fraudulent naturalizations and registries.
These vidainies, to an alarming extent, have already
been descend here. They are likely to be worse in
the metropolis. This must be guarded against, at all
hazards. All that is wanted now is a full and fair
vote.

T. B. C.

STEUBEN COUNTY.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: I now set down old Stenben at 3,000, and if as well worked up until Tuesday night as it has been for the last week, 300 on the top of that. The Democrats are using more money than I ever knew them to use before, and with the least effect. A. B. DICKINSON.

HOW WESTERN MERCHANTS ARE TREATED BY THE FIRE-EATERS.

To the Editor of The Cincinnati Gazette.

Sin: An article in your paper of this morning induces me to offer you the essential facts in regard to my recent experience in the South. To save space and repetition, I refer your readers to my card in this morning's Commercial for a statement of the prudence I used, and one of the causes of my interruption.

It has been verbally stated here that I met with trouble in Atlanta, which is entirely destitute of truth. here, and at Macon, I was treated most courteously At Columbus no one offered me any insult that I am aware of, though, as I afterwards learned, those Rome (Ga.) Courier missiles had been copied there before my arrival. At Nashville, Clarkeville, McMinnville, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Morristown, and other places in Tennessee, I was treated with all the respect and kindness that any Demogratic business man could even desire.

I arrived at Rome, Ga., on Saturday evening; attended Church and Sabbath School the day following; called n the merchants on Monday, and left, when ready, on the evening train. At this place much of the bitter disunion spirit was constantly revealing itself; and here, in The Courier, originated the article which proved a leading instrumentality in bringing on the trouble in which I became involved in Montgomery. At Marietta, Griffin, West Point, and La Grange, Ga., all on whom I called acted the part of gentlemen.

I arrived at Montgomery, Alabama, on Friday noon, 26th nlt., and put up at the Exchange Hotel, one of the largest and most deservedly popular public houses in this country. At night I went to hear a speech from Senator Toombs, which was full of treason, and admirably calculated to arouse the most violent feelings of all who heard him, toward the people of the Free States, and prepare them for the part some of them acted during the afternoon of the following day. I can give the substance of this speech from my notes, if de-

This Breckinridge rally called to Montgomery an un usual number of the followers of Mesers. Yancey, Toombe & Co., who had no better business on hand than retailing the senseless falsehoods in regard to Republican complicity in the destruction of life and property in Texas (which Gen. San. Houston says in his Austin, Texas, speech never occurred by any agency), indulging freely in strong drinks, and working themselves up into an earnest design to take the lives of some members of the party they believed about to wrest from them the power so long held and so basely abused. Under these peculiar circumstances, one of the leading merchants on whom I called very imprudently questioned me in regard to my political views, &c., not thinking that he was kinding an excitement among those who listened that it might soon be impossible to control or subdue. Paseing over incidents which, though of much interest, as showing the progress of mobs, the management of vigilance committees, &c., would occupy too much space, we arrive at the searching of my trunk by members of the Vigilance Committee, the declarations of outsiders, intermingled with the most horrid oaths, that they would gladly shoot me down on the street as though a mad dog, cut me up with knives, and amuse themselves in various ways at the expense of my life, and pass on to the time when the members of this Committee, numbering thirty-five, and including some of the wealthiest and most popular citizets of Montgomery, who had me in charge, and the proprieters of the Exchange Hotel became seriously alarmed for my safety.

During all this time the apparent danger which Texas, speech never occurred by any agency), indulg-

the proprieters of the Exchange Hotel became seriously alatmed for my safety.

During all this time the apparent danger which threatened my life seemed like a dream to me, though I saw evidence in the very looks and all the actions of those who sought to protect me, that it must be real to them. My extraordinary composure, even when threatenened with being sent to a plantation a few miles out, ornamented with ball and casin, to work in place of a slave that had escaped to Ohio, till our people wend return him, seemed to enrage my persecutors. The secre of excitement my slavery would cause, which rose before my mental vision, was so indicrous as to render it difficult to conceal my mirth. It was almost as amusing as The Montgomery Advertiser's description of my nose and whiskers.

But I must leave incidents, and hasten to a close. After hiding me away for some time, in an unfrequented part of the hotel, away from light, or anything to reveal my lecality, and assuring the crowd of

my innecesse of "incerdit sy doormen's," with pronities that the Vigilance C comit the would give me my deserts, the mob rein Aunty and alowly discersed. Your we'l meaning correspondent "C." is greatly in error in his referent a to my fears, my "hasty retreat," the desire of the chiacas of Mon'gomery to protest me, and their centrate of the Vigilance Committee. The trath is so far as human synches were concerned, under the gain area of a merciful Providence, my life was preserved by a me of the members of that Vigilance Committee, and the proprietors of the Exchange Hotel. If the professions of those "conservative" citizer, were sincers, why did they not, like brave, gentrous men, hazard their lives, if necessary in protecting an innocent stranger? This is the first I have heard of this s'uff, and it comes too late. The truth is,

those who are so elever now, were afraid of the mot and the Vigilance Committee then and the Vigilance Committee then
Mr. Hargrove and others, who were most active in
securing my protection, advised me by all means to
leave on the right train for some other place (allowing
me to go where I pleased afterward), assuring me my
life would probably be the forfeit if I had the imprudence to stay longer. To this I, of course, consented,
and they took me from a private rear door into a carringe, proceeded by a circuitous route to the neighborhood of the depot, waited there more than one hour,
left the carriage and walked (two by one route and two
by snother, to avoid notice,) to the depot, and seated by enother, to avoid notice,) to the depot, and seated me where least likely to attract attention. One checked my trunk, and snother purchased my ticket, which one of them breight to me, waited till the train was about to move, bade me good night, and departed.

Were not this article already too long I could give the history of an outrage upon a New-York merchant that was if possible, less excussible than the one I have

Respectfully, &c., Cincinnati, Nov. 2, 1910.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

PLACES FOR HOLDING THE POLLS. Polls open at 6:37; close at 4:50.

Dist.
1. No. 12 Fulion street.
2. No. 3 Atlantic street.

SECOND WARD. 1. Francis Markey's, corner of Front and Main streets.
2. Andrew Crossen's, corner of Pearl and York streets.

1. Armory coner of Henry and Atlantic streets.
2. No. 109 Atlantic avenue.
3. No. 4 Savie streets.
4. No. 4 Savie streets.
5. No. 4 Savie streets.
6. Third ward.
6. Third ward.
7. No. 4 Savie streets.
7. No. 4 Savie streets.
8. Third ward.
9. Thi

2. No. 4 Sends street.
2. Weshington Hall, Adams street.
2. Hegeman's Auction Rooms, cor. Willoughby and Pearl sts.
3. Hegeman's Auction Fifth WARD. 1. No. 27 Gold street.
2. North east corner Yerk and Bridge streets.
3. Webber's, S. W. eer. Hudson avenue and Prospect street.
4. Baxter's, north-east corner Gold and Tillary streets.

1. Coal effice, corner Congress and Hicks streets.
2. Engine-House, Hicks near De graw street.
3. Engine-House, Van Brunt, between President and Carroll

3. Engire-House, Van Brunt, between President and Caristreets.

1. Engire-House, Kent avenue, near Myrtle.

2. Michael Martin, Classon, near Lafayette avenue.

2. Michael Martin, Classon, near Lafayette avenue.

2. Michael Martin, Classon, near Lafayette avenue.

2. Michael Martin, Classon, near North street.

2. North cer. Nipeteenth street and Third avenue.

2. J. B. Zeller's, Three Mile House.

3. Paul O'Neil's, Myrtle avenue, near Nostrand avenue.

2. J. B. Zeller's, Three Mile House.

3. Paul O'Neil's, Myrtle avenue, corner Spencer street.

TENTH WARD.

1. D. O'Leary, No. 9 Fulton avenue.

2. Jacob Shoenheim, No. 286 A lantic street.

3. Wilson's, corner Boughas and Court streets.

2. Lavanth Ward.

3. No. 172 Myrtle avenue.

4. No. 173 Myrtle avenue.

5. No. 456 Myrtle avenue.

5. Newspaper stres, No. 233 Fulton avenue.

6. Fleet st. peer junction of DeKalb and Fulton ave.

7. No. 438 Fulton avenue.

TWELFTH WARD.

7. No. 438 Fulton agenue,
TWELFTH WARD.

1. No. 4 Van Brent street.
2. Flanety's, Hicks street, zear Hamilton avenue.
THISTERSYN WARD.

1. Ftable on 2d street between South 3d and South 4th streets.
2. Ocean, Sch street between South 3d and South 4th streets.
3. No. 34 South 7th street.
4. Washington Market, corner South 6th and 4th streets.
FOURTERSYN WARD.

1. No. 76 North Sixth street.
2. No. 144 North Socond street.
3. No. 96 Grand street.
1. No. 343 Grand street, near Union avenue, 2. No. 434, Grand street, near Union avenue, 2. No. 434, Grand street, near Ewen street.

1. No. 221 South Fourth street.
2. No. 22 Meserole street.
3. George Kleinschnitz S. W. cor. Scholes st. and Graham or

1. Bechlof's, Franklia near India street
2. Kadei's corner of Colyer and Eckford streets.

At Jacob Morris's, Boshwick Cross Roads. At Engine-House in Clymer street.

CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE IN BROOKLYN

AND KINGS COUNTY. Smith, Union Dem.

Smith, Union Dem.

Congress, Ild District—James Humphrey, Rep.; Moses F.
Odell, Dem.

Congress, Vih District—William Wall, Rep.; Nelson Taylor,

Congress, Fith District—William Wall, Rep.; Access Asylvin, Unicu Dem.; John Duffy, Dem.
Sheriff—Anthony F. Campbell, Rep.; Hugh McLaughlin, Reg.
Dem.; John McNamee, Nat. Dem.
Superintendents of the Poor, Ist District—Jacob C. Dey, Rep.;
James Boyle, Reg. Dem.; John Delaney, Nat. Dem.
His District—Will. M. Muchmore, Rep.; John J. White, Reg.

Dem.: Casper Urban, Nat. Dem.
Justice of Sessions—Wm. H. Hoyt, Rep.; Nicholas I. Stillwell,
Reg. Dem.; John A. Emmons, Nat. Dem.

ers, Illd District-Penn R. Hegeman, Rep.; Vincent E. With District-John S. Ryder Ran - Cheletlan Volkmar Dan School Commissioner-Homer L. Bartlett, Rep.; Charles W.

hurch, Dem.

City Judge-Geo. G. Reynolds, Rep.; James Troy, Reg. Dem.

City Judge-Oce. V. Reynolds, Rep.; James Troy, Reg. Dem.; Benj. F. Sawyer, Nat. Dem.
Police Justice-Chauncy Perry, Rep.; George L. Fox, Regular Dem.; James H. Cornwell, Nat. Dem.
Justices of the Peace-Ist District-Wm. M. Boerum, Rep.; Michael Walsh, Dem.
Ild District-John Q. Adams, Rep.; Zachariah Voorbies, Dem.

Assembly, Ist District-Thomas McElruth, Rep.; Andrew J Provest, Dem.

Hd District-Marquis D. Moore, Rep.; David Easton, Reg.

em.; John Cavangh, Nat. Dem. 111d District—Nathan Comstock, Rep.; Theophilus C. Calliott, Dem.

IVth District—John E. Cammeyer, Rep.; James Darcy, Dem.

Vih District—Luctus C. Angrus, Rep.; William C. Jones.

Dem.; S. Baldwin Chapman, Ind.

Fith District—John M. Stearns, Rep.; Joseph Nesbit, Reg.
Dem.; John Linstey, Nat. Dem.

Villa District—George H. Fisher, Rep.; Andrew J. Spencer,

THE COMMON COUNCIL.—A meeting of this Board was to have been held last evening, but the Aldermen being mostly interested in the election, could not spare the time to at tend. The next meeting will be held on Monday of next week. tend. The next meeting will be held on Monday of next week.

THE SEPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME COURT.—
Judge Scrugham opened the Special Ferm of the Supreme Court
yesterday morning. The case of the Laffin children was brought
up, and, by c meent of counsel adjourned for the days, in order to
give the guardian of the children time to answer further interreg
attries. The children were awarded to the Brooklyn Industrial
School Association by the Supreme Court, having previously
been given in charge of their grandfather, fir. Kearney, as guar
dian. Meanwhile they were sent off to Iroland. Hence the
present proceedings.

present proceedings.

THE POLICE TELEGRAPH.—The police telegraph was put in order yesterday for use to night in transmitting the result of the election.

THE FIRE ON SATURDAY EVENING.—The loss on

Mesers Hamilton & Dona dson's paper mill which was destroyed by fire on Saturday evening was partially covered by insurance in the following offices:

The total amount of loss sustained was about \$90,000.

A YOUNG LADY MURDERED BY A SLAVE WOMAN!-THE MURDERESS CAUGHT AND HANGED!—Reitable intelligence from Fulton, Calloway County, Mo., apprises us that a shocking tragedy occurred within eight miles of that place on Saturday lest. In the house of a Mr. Barnes was a female slave of inacible and dangerous temper, who had frequently been enraged at Mr. Barnes's daughter, Susanna J., a young lady of some eighteen years of age. Saturday morning the some eighteen years of age. Saturday morning the slave Terey was sent to work in a corn-field, and the family set off to attend a meeting of some kind, leaving Miss Barnes alone at home. On returning from the meeting they were herrified to find her shockingly beaten to death, and the floor and walls of the dwelling besten to death, and the floor and walls of the dwelling bespattered with blood. The dinner-table had been set, evidently, by Miss Barnes, and her knitting work lay disarranged on the kitchen floor. The kitchen showed blood and signs of a struggle. Blood marks were visible along the walls to the east room, on the floor and walls of which was much more blood, and the room exhibited plain traces of a violent strife. Next, the blood was traced to the west room, where the murder had been committed, and where the corpse was found lying in gore.

the murder had been committed, and where the corpse was found lying in gore.

The slave woman was called, and found to have changed her dress since morning. On search, the drees was found in the field, hidden and bloody. A shovel was found bloody and battered. When confronted with her bloody drees, the woman confessed that she had killed Miss Baines. She was placed in custody of Depaty Constable Henry Willing, who rode off in haste for the jail at Fulton.

When within three miles of Fulton he was overtaken by a party on horses, who took the prisoner from him, led her to a tree not far off, and there hanged her until she was dead.

her until she was dead.

The above information was received by a Germs cotemporary, from the office of the German paper published weekly at Fulton. [St. Louis Democrat. THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPF

ARRIVAL OF THE ADRIATIC.

AUBIVAL OF THE PRESCA.

REMARKABLY QUICK TRIP The French Policy in Italy.

THE NEAPOLITANS GIVING WAY. The U. S. Mail steamship Adriatic, J. J Countock, heard of this s'uff, and it comes too late. The truth is, commanding, left Cowes at 8 p. m. on Friday, Oct. 26, and arrived at her wharf in this city at 8 o'clock

a. m., on Menday, Nov 5. Her dates are three days later than per Prince Albert. She brings 312 passengers and about 420 tune of

cargo.

Tee U. S. Meil steamer Arago, Capt. Lines, arrived at Cowes on the morning of the 26th ult. Oct. 26, 7:40 p. m., off the Needles, passed steamship Saxonia, bound into Cowes.

Nov. 4, 10 p. m., off Nantucket, passed a propelle bennd E.

The Mathew Whitworth, from New-York to the Clyde, is sehere west of St. John's Point. BELFAST, Oct. 18 - The Vermont of Halifax, N. S., from Dalbousie to this port wish timber, paried her anchers and is now on Bernard's Wharf, abandoned.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 26 - The steamer Glasgow,

from New-York, bas arrived. FLEETWOOD, Oct. 20 -The Mantha Whiteman of Richmond, N.S., from New-Yo k to Glasgow, stranded

this merning in Dandrom Bay. Crew saved. DUNDRUM BAY, Oct. 18 - The Danube, for New-Orleans, has put back, rudder-head damaged.

LIVERFOOL, Oct. 23 -The Guicare, of and from St. John's, N. B., with deals, has been towed in here derelict, and with 6 or 7 feet of water in her hold. Oct. 24 - Sailed, steamship Ediaburgh for New-York.

DUNKALD, Oct. 20 .- The North American arrived at Londonderry on Tuesday, Oct. 23. The North American arrived at Liverpool on the

evening of the 23d "Sommerbill" (bark), of and from Belfast, for Bathurst, N. B , sprung a leak on Oct 7, and the water

continuing to gain, the crew were taken off, and arrived at Greenock Oct. 23. The Red Jacket arrived at Queenstown on Thers-

day, Oct. 25. Among the Adriatic's passengers are Col. Pickens, late U S Minister to Russia, and his family; W. R. Calhoun, Secretary of the U. S. Legation at Paris: Bishop Kip, Rev. Dr. Adams, Col Lay, of the U. S.

Rev. S. Copley Green and Rev. F. W. Williams. THE STATE OF EUROPE

Army; Mrs Wm. L. Marcy, Rev. Dr. Frothingham,

From Our Own Correspondent.

TURIN, Oct. 17, 1860. The greatest event since 1815 has, within the

last month, taken place here in Italy. I mean the establishment of Italian unity. It is true that Venetia and the Tridentine country bear still the yoke of the Austrians; that Rome and her immediate neighborhood remain under the dominion of the Pope, so long as he is protected by French bayonets; and that the King of Naples still holds out between the Garigliano and the Volturno. But twenty one millions of Italians have, at any rate, coalesced in one powerful kingdom, which now constitutes a new great power in Europe, and changes that rule of the Five Powers which, since the treaty of Paris, has administered so badly the policy of the old world. Since the days of the Roman Emperors, the peninsula was never so united as now; she was never so strong, never so hopeful. Inhabited by one of the most gifted of nations, fertile beyond belief, easily defended against foreign enemies, Italy cannot fail, under the liberal and Constitutional government of Victor Emanuel, to develop and to grow in political and industrial internation. The country which within the last mentance. pertance. The country which within the last generation, under the worst forms of government, has produced such philosophers as Galvani and Volta, such statesmen as Cavour and Farini, such heroes as Saribaldi, must soon rise to the top of civiliza ion in spite of all the Austrian intrigues, and Warsaw Conferences, and the effete efforts of old diplomacy. The established unity which presents itself to our astonished eyes is so surprising that Europe can scarcely realize it, and still believing that the traditional municipalism and separatiem must revive ence more and destroy the house hat Cayour and Garibaldi have built for Viete Emanuel. Ten years ago, not even Milan would yield to Turin, and the Florentines scouted the idea of being reduced to the position of inhabitants of a provincial town. Still, Lombardy and the Emilia, Tuscany, Naples, and Sielly, have now no more ardent wish than to be absorbed by Piedmont. Day dreamers, like Cattaneo, Ferrari, and Crispi, who surrounded Garibaldi, and blinded him for the moment with the brilliancy of ideas, thought they might, by means of the Dictator, destroy the Sar-dinian tradition, as well as the Austrian, Bourbon, and Papal rule, and constitute Italy upon a new basis. But the common sense of the peo-ple, rejecting all the inherited ideas of autonomy, look to the future, and not to past, and believe that, while menaced the still formidable forces of Austria, and dangerous friendship and protection of France, it is wiser to accept the Piedmontese institutions and laws, with all their imperfections, than to maintain even the semblance of a separate existence in Sicily

the Sardinian State, thought for some time that inasmuch as he more than doubled the extent, pop-ulation and resources of the Subalpine Kingdom, he might insist upon some conditions of the annexation. But the Neapolitans and Sicilians refuse to listen to counsels of the hero. They upset his ministry one by one, and intrust their future without hesitation to Count Cavour and his underlings, though they know how deeply the session of Nice rankles in the heart of their liberator. Bertani, Crispi, Mordini, and all the Mazzinians who fully possessed the confidence of the Dictator, had at last to yield to pubhdence of the Dictator, had at last to yield to pub-lic opinion; and while King Victor Emanuel and his army cross the Neapolitan frontier in spite of the unanimous protest of Spain, France, Russia, Prussia and Austria, the people of Naples will on the 21st vote the unconditional annexation of Southern Italy to the Upper Kingdom. It is true that Cayour in his speech on Friday most solemnly declared that he never will allow any more transfer of Italian soil to France; that a nation of twenty-one million of inhabitants is strong enough to resist to any such proposition if it ever could be made; that he considers Venetia as an integral part of Italy, and Rome as the natural capital of the new kingcom; and that the natural capital of the new kingcom; and that he trusts that the nearest future will achieve the complete liberation of Italy, which can be delayed but not prevented by the Courts of Europe. By this straightforward and bold policy, which he frankly avowed before all Europe, he certainly disarmed many enmitties and silenced many suspleions. Thus we see that Garibaldi himself gives up tility to the great statesman of Italy, and dismissing even Crispi from the Ministry, accepts the policy of Cavour, whom he but lately denounced as a traiter to the Italian cause for his subserviency to

Garibaldi who knows sufficiently the pedantry of

and Naples.

By the 22d, the Piedmontese army will have effected a junction with Garibaldi's volunteers, and before the Conference of Warsaw can come to any practical result, Capua, and probably even Gacta, will have falien. The French have in the mean time reoccupied Viterbo and Civita Castellana, in the vicinity of Rome, which had risen against the Pope. But the emigration of the inhabitants made a deep impression even on the French army of occupation; and the protest of the population cannot fail to act upon public opinion in France and all over Europe, in favor of Italy and against the maintenance of the clerical rule.

The aggressive spirit of the new kingdom being openly avowed by its King and best statesmen, the Austrian Government has no greater care than to prepare for its defense. So great was for one moment the fear of an immediate attack on the